

CONFIRM NOEL AS PARDON ATTORNEY

F. H. FRICKE DECLARED SLATED AS PURE FOOD AND DRUG COMMISSIONER.

DEFER OTHER CONFIRMATIONS

Names of Several of Gov. Major's Appointees Are Sent to Senate Committees—Propose Movement to General Shields.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Pardon Attorney Rickard Noel of Monticello, Mo., was accorded the honor by the senate of being the first appointee of Gov. Major to be confirmed. The other names sent in were referred to the various committees.

Noel qualified at once and assumed the office, relieving Judge C. A. Denton. Miss Tice Culen of Jefferson City will be stenographer in the department.

The appointments made by former Gov. Hadley since the last session of the legislature, which were sent to the senate for confirmation, were referred to various committees and will never be reported out again. It is stated, unless unfavorably.

One of the names is that of W. W. Wilder, the present beer inspector, who was named by Mr. Hadley during the summer of 1916. Gov. Major has already designated T. Speed Mowry as the man he wants in that place.

Among the callers on Gov. Major were F. H. Fricke and Dr. Jacob Johnson of St. Louis. It is stated that Fricke will be made pure food and drug commissioner to succeed Dr. William P. Cutler of Columbia. The term commences February 1 next and is for four years, with a salary of \$2,000 per annum.

The patronage of the department is a deputy commissioner and six inspectors at a salary of \$100 each. The places have already been filled, but not announced.

Friends of Dr. Jacobsen are eager to see him appointed a member of the state board of health, so that St. Louis will have recognition in that body.

Gov. Major will attend the Wilson-McCarran inaugural with his full staff. Col. Martin Collins of St. Louis will have charge of the Major party.

Gov. Major probably will announce the makeup of the St. Louis police board soon. The resignations of A. A. B. Woerth and Honorable Brinemead are still to be acted upon. If they are accepted there will be a full board to be appointed. Some of those known to be under consideration are Samuel McMath, James J. Barrett, James C. Epp, John J. Sheehan, Charles P. Williams, Cornelius Farnaby, W. D. Robertson, Dr. Joseph A. Fitzpatrick and Marvin Collins.

Would Honor Gen. Shields.

Jefferson City, Mo.—A bill introduced by Senator Busby carries an appropriation of \$1,000 to erect a monument to Brig. Gen. James Shields at Carrollton.

Gen. Shields was United States senator from Missouri in 1873-93, having been elected to serve the remainder of the term of Lewis V. Bogy. He also was a United States senator from Illinois and Minnesota and was a member of the supreme court of Illinoia.

He entered the services of his country when a young man and became brigadier general during the Mexican war. He was in command of the only federal force that ever defeated Stonewall Jackson.

Editor is to Be Secretary.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Jules Mayes, editor of the Richmond (Mo.) Missourian, is to be made secretary of the state board of agriculture to succeed T. C. Wilson when the term of the latter expires. The salary is \$1,500 per year.

State Geologist H. A. Buehler of the Rolla School of Mines while here said he would apply for reappointment.

S. L. Moser of St. Louis registered in the "lobby book" as the representative of the Missouri Initiative and Referendum League. He is here to watch the attacks on the initiative amendment.

Bills Introduced.

Busby introduced a bill which would compel insurance companies to set forth in full on each policy the contract under which the insurance is issued. The proposed law is applicable to all forms of insurance. A third bill by him would force justices of the peace and constables to give an accounting of their receipts and disbursements.

Both Senators Crossley and McClain introduced "blue sky" bills, neither knowing that the other contem-

What Puzzles Ye Editor.

An Ashdown merchant has a two-cent piece which he claims to have carried in his pants for twenty-seven years. A two-cent piece twenty-seven years old is nothing to brag of; money won't spoil, but what we are interested in is how he made his pants last so long—Murfreesboro (Ark.) Messenger.

"I suppose the brightest moment of your life was when Jack proposed?" "Brightest? There wasn't a particle of light in the room!"

plicated introduction. Crossley explained that the proposed law is to restrict and regulate operations of foreign investment companies.

Other measures introduced were as follows:

Senator Lysaght: Bill requiring rent collectors to furnish bond. Also bill to facilitate service on foreign corporations.

Senator Greene: Joint and concurrent resolution for a constitutional amendment vote giving Kansas City right to purchase public utilities.

Senator Brogan: Bill providing that employers of labor cannot specify that employees may not belong to labor unions.

Ban on Fortune Telling.

Orff of Livingston introduced a bill making it a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary from three to five years, for any person to take money upon a claim of foretelling the future. The minimum punishment is a fine of \$200, maximum, \$1,000. Imprisonment and fine both can be administered if the jury desires.

A bill to prohibit Sunday baseball was introduced by Hawkins of Dent county. This measure classes Sunday baseball along with cock fighting, racing, etc., now barred by statute.

A measure repealing the school apportionment law passed by the last legislature was introduced by Boone of Mississippi county. The new law apportions the state school money upon the number of teachers employed and total days attendance instead of upon the number of children of school age residing in the district. Boone wants to return to the enumeration basis. Under the new act counties and cities having a heavy attendance at parochial schools lost in school money.

A bill by Lubbs of Worth putting prosecuting attorneys upon a salary was introduced. This measure provides this scale of salaries: 1,000 population or less, \$100 a year; 1,000 to 10,000 population, \$300; 10,000 to 15,000 population, \$1,000; 15,000 to 20,000 population, \$1,200; 25,000 to 30,000 population, \$1,500; 30,000 to 35,000 population, \$1,600; 35,000 to 150,000 population, \$2,000; 150,000 and over, \$3,000.

The first bill presented to the senate was the administration public service commission act, which was introduced by Senator W. G. Busby of Carrollton. It provides for five commissioners to be appointed by the government. They shall have power to inquire into corporation management and fix the rates charged the public for service. This measure, with the St. Louis home rule bill and the St. Louis primary bill are the most important of the session.

Senate Committees.

The complete makeup of the Senate committee, the first named in each case being the chairman, is as follows:

Judiciary—Greene, Hobson, White, Carter, Hawkins of Greene, Rogers, Hawley, Phillips, McClellan, Stephens, Winkler, Price, and Morris; Carter, Hubbard, Phillips, Winkler, Hawkins, Averitt, Coffey, Price, and Carter; Crossley, White, Hawkins of Greene, Hawkins of Carrollton, Phillips, McClellan, Young, and Winkler.

Senate Agriculture—White, White, Phillips, McClellan, Young, Hawkins of Carrollton, Rogers, Fletcher, Winkler, Phillips, McClellan, Stephens, Winkler, and Morris; Carter, Hubbard, Phillips, Winkler, Hawkins, Averitt, Coffey, Price, and Carter; Crossley, White, Hawkins of Greene, Hawkins of Carrollton, Phillips, McClellan, Young, and Winkler.

Senate Finance—White, White, Phillips, McClellan, Young, Hawkins of Carrollton, Rogers, Fletcher, Winkler, Phillips, McClellan, Young, and Winkler.

Senate Appropriations—White, White, Phillips, McClellan, Young, Hawkins of Carrollton, Rogers, Fletcher, Winkler, Phillips, McClellan, Young, and Winkler.

Senate State Affairs—White, White, Phillips, McClellan, Young, Hawkins of Carrollton, Rogers, Fletcher, Winkler, Phillips, McClellan, Young, and Winkler.

Senate Education—White, White, Phillips, McClellan, Young, Hawkins of Carrollton, Rogers, Fletcher, Winkler, Phillips, McClellan, Young, and Winkler.

Senate Constitutional and Legislative—White, White, Phillips, McClellan, Young, Hawkins of Carrollton, Rogers, Fletcher, Winkler, Phillips, McClellan, Young, and Winkler.

Senate Internal Improvement—White, White, Phillips, McClellan, Young, Hawkins of Carrollton, Rogers, Fletcher, Winkler, Phillips, McClellan, Young, and Winkler.

Senate Roads and Highways—White, White, Phillips, McClellan, Young, Hawkins of Carrollton, Rogers, Fletcher, Winkler, Phillips, McClellan, Young, and Winkler.

Senate War Affairs—White, White, Phillips, McClellan, Young, Hawkins of Carrollton, Rogers, Fletcher, Winkler, Phillips, McClellan, Young, and Winkler.

Senate Naval Affairs—White, White, Phillips, McClellan, Young, Hawkins of Carrollton, Rogers, Fletcher, Winkler, Phillips, McClellan, Young, and Winkler.

Senate Admiralty—White, White, Phillips, McClellan, Young, Hawkins of Carrollton, Rogers, Fletcher, Winkler, Phillips, McClellan, Young, and Winkler.

Senate Foreign Affairs—White, White, Phillips, McClellan, Young, Hawkins of Carrollton, Rogers, Fletcher, Winkler, Phillips, McClellan, Young, and Winkler.

Senate Consular Service—White, White, Phillips, McClellan, Young, Hawkins of Carrollton, Rogers, Fletcher, Winkler, Phillips, McClellan, Young, and Winkler.

Senate Manufactures and Immigration—White, White, Phillips, McClellan, Young, Hawkins of Carrollton, Rogers, Fletcher, Winkler, Phillips, McClellan, Young, and Winkler.

Senate Constitutional Amendments—White, White, Phillips, McClellan, Young, Hawkins of Carrollton, Rogers, Fletcher, Winkler, Phillips, McClellan, Young, and Winkler.

Senate Relations with Indian Tribes—White, White, Phillips, McClellan, Young, Hawkins of Carrollton, Rogers, Fletcher, Winkler, Phillips, McClellan, Young, and Winkler.

Senate Miscellaneous—White, White, Phillips, McClellan, Young, Hawkins of Carrollton, Rogers, Fletcher, Winkler, Phillips, McClellan, Young, and Winkler.

Handling an Ozark Soil

Humus and Phosphorus Generally Lacking in Region

By C. B. Hatchett, Ass't Professor of Agronomy, College of Agriculture, U. of Mo.

For a general live stock farmer in the Ozark region a four-year rotation of corn, cowpeas, wheat and clover is suitable for maintaining and building up the soil. Cowpeas may be sown in the corn at the last cultivation or planted with the corn. In this way a legume, either cowpeas or clover, will

peas and soja beans the second might meet the requirements better. The soja beans will yield a considerable amount of grain with a feeding value nearly equal to oil meal. The cowpeas may be used for hay. A catch crop of rye may be sown after the cowpeas and soja beans are removed,



CORN JASPER COUNTY EXPERIMENT FIELD 1909
Plots on left received no soil treatment and yielded 23 bushels per acre. Plots on right received eight tons of manure per acre and yielded 65 bushels per acre.

be on the land every year. If carefully planned and executed such a rotation will increase the productiveness of the Clark soil very materially.

Another good rotation for three years is corn, wheat and clover. As a rule there is too much corn grown on the cultivated lands of the Clark region. The land is low in humus and its fertility is decidedly lessened by the constant use of a cultivated crop like corn. In this rotation the corn is cut for fodder or silage and the ground prepared for wheat. The second year clover is sown in the spring on the wheat, the wheat being cut for the main crop that year, and clover the main crop the year following.

If these rotations do not furnish enough straw on the small farm of that region a two-year rotation of corn and clover the first year and the land equally divided between cows

for a winter cover crop and for pasture. It is turned under in the spring before corn.

The first problem on this Ozark soil is that of humus or organic matter. This should be applied through the use of manure, clover and cowpeas. And then, secondly, that soil is naturally deficient in phosphorus and responds to fertilizers of this nature. From 15% to 20 pounds per acre of a good grade of phosphate will give good results. Acid phosphate or rock phosphate applied with manure gives good results on corn land.

In experiments conducted on this type of soil by the Missouri Experiment Station, lime has never given any great returns. Only in poorly drained soils is it advisable to use lime.

Soil dropped at earlier in early age, claiming in this way to fit the soil of milk production in the Grand Island, and at the same time securing heavier returns as early as possible.

A common mistake among these breeders is to allow 18 or 20 months between the first and second calvings. In this way a long lactation period is developed, and the cow is quite to develop before the birth of the second calf.

Crossing two young animals results in small calves. It is preferable for a young cow to digest and assimilate a sufficient amount of feed to produce milk and growth at the same time. The production of milk on account of lactation to reproduction is a dominant function, and will be materially checked to allow growth to continue. For this reason it is hardly to be expected that a mother calving young and immature in size will develop into a cow of normal size if she calves regularly each year afterward.

Influence of Overfeeding.

In our investigations at Columbia, no injurious effect on the milk producing function has been found from heavy feeding while young. Some of our best cows have received heavy rations and some light rations. Those heifers kept fat from birth until coming in milk lose the surplus body fat within a short time after calving and show no more tendency to fatten later than do those raised on the light ration.

The most marked effect of the heavy grain ration is a much more rapid growth and a quicker maturity as compared to the lightfed heifer.

GROWING WINTER PASTURE

RYE MAKES PASTURE POSSIBLE THROUGHOUT ENTIRE YEAR.

By C. E. Brashears, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri.

erally believed by experienced breeders that the consumption of large amounts of roughage while young helps to develop the organs of digestion to the maximum, which is desirable when the cow comes into milk.

The roughness should by all means consist of some legume, as clover, alfalfa, or cowpea hay, on account of the palatability and high protein and ash content of this class of feeds. Corn silage is also well adapted for part of the ration, but should always be combined with some leguminous hay or with a ration of grain that supplies ample material for growth, such as wheat, bran or oats.

Age to Breed.

The age at which cows should come into milk depends somewhat on the breed and the maturity of the animal. The larger breeds, as the Holstein and Brown Swiss, as a rule should not calve much before 20 months. The more rapidly developing Jersey is, as a rule, sufficiently mature at two years. Other breeds rank in between these two extremes. The proper age to breed depends somewhat on the size and development of the heifer. Heavy feeding of grains results in animals large for their age and early sexual maturity.

Some breeders prefer to have the

FINED; MOVES HOUSE

Captain Pote Haled to Court for Sailing on Sunday.

House Built 175 Years Ago at Wolf's Neck by Mariner Who Transported Building From Falmouth Foreside on His Vessel.

Boston—Few houses have a more interesting history than the old Greenfield Pote house at Wolf's Neck, now owned and occupied by Evans C. Banks.

The house was originally built at Falmouth Foreside by Capt. Greenfield Pote, a well-to-do mariner. Just when the house was built nobody knows, but it must have been fully 175 years ago, as in 1762 Captain Pote had been living at Falmouth Foreside for many years and was quite prominent in the town.

In 1762 Captain Pote had brought the ship to his home port while he spent a few days with his family. When the date came for his departure there was no wind and the sailing was delayed. For a week the ship lay becalmed and Captain Pote began to get uneasy, as every day's delay in starting was costing him good money. Finally on Sunday a good sailing breeze sprang up and Captain Pote summoned his crew and put to sea.

He was gone for many weeks, but upon his return he was arrested by a constable and brought into court. The old Puritanical Sabbath law forbids mariners to leave port on the Sabbath, and during his absence one of his neighbors, who evidently had a grudge of some kind against the sea captain, had entered a protest against his wicked violation of the Lord's day.

In court Captain Pote attempted to justify his action by the long delay that had been occasioned by the calm, but the presiding justice would listen to no excuses and imposed a large fine upon the angry mariner.

So angry did the captain become with the town and its inhabitants that he vowed that he would leave it never to return, and that he would take all his possessions with him. He straightway proceeded to tear down the house and loaded that and all his other possessions on board his vessel and transported the property to Wolf's Neck, where the house was set up in a slightly elevation overlooking the sea. At that time Freeport was a part of the old town of North Yarmouth.

In locating his home on Wolf's Neck Captain Pote made one serious mistake. He failed to study the location of the land sufficiently to determine

the exact point of high water.

On a street car the other day, at

the end of a discussion on saving and retrenchment, a lady said decisively:

"Oh, my woman can eat her husband's hair, but believe me, it takes a clever one to eat it so that other women's husbands will suspect nothing."

For a Rubber Plant.

When the leaves turn yellow and fall off the plant it dyed. Feed it a tablespoonful of lime oil every two weeks. Also wash the plant once a week with warm suds, letting the warm suds penetrate the earth thoroughly. Sprinkle every other day. This same treatment should be used on ornamentals.

Better Way.

"Does your wife raise a puppy when you stay away from home at night